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Contributed the chapters on Exploration and Botany to T. Starr King's "White Hills of New Hampshire," 1859.

Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, "New England's Rarities Discovered," by John Josselyn. (*Archæologia Americana*, Vol. IV., 1860, pp. 134.)

Contributed to Agassiz's Account of a Journey to Lake Superior, etc. Boston, 1850, pp. 170-174.

Contributed the articles on Lichenes to the Pacific Railroad Reports of Explorations and Surveys, Vol. VI., 1857, p. 94; and to King's Report of Geological Exploration along the 40th Parallel, Vol. V., 1871, pp. 412, 413.

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.

HENRI MILNE EDWARDS.

HENRI MILNE EDWARDS died at Paris, July 29, 1885, at the age of eighty-five. Born in Belgium, he took his diploma in medicine in Paris, but devoted himself directly to scientific researches among the invertebrate animals. Paris was then the centre of the world for zoölogical studies, with Cuvier, Lamarck, Latreille, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Dumeril, and many others. Milne Edwards was among the first who, not content with the study of the dead forms of animal life, made prolonged visits to the sea-coasts to study the living forms and to investigate their habits. Among his very numerous publications, his "*Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés*," 1834-40, a work in which he was associated with his friend Victor Audouin, remained long as a standard authority on this group of animals. His "*Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux*," 1857-81, in fourteen volumes, is also an important work to the student from the immense mass of details and references which it contains. The editorship of the zoölogical portion of the "*Annales des Sciences Naturelles*" was for fifty years in his hands. He was Professor of Entomology, later Professor of Zoölogy, at the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, and later Assistant Director of the Museum. Milne Edwards's study of the geographical distribution of the lower forms of Invertebrates — then a nearly new field — led him to the theory of definite centres of creation. Therefore he has never accepted Darwin's theory. Milne Edwards will always rank high among the naturalists of this century; he was through more than half of its course a most reliable, most industrious, and most indefatigable worker. He was kindly and affable to all; and his house at the Jardin des Plantes was for many years the focus of attraction for all the men of science in or visiting Paris.